

Bernalillo County Fiscal Year 2012 Juvenile Detention Utilization Survey

Prepared by;

Craig Sparks, Director
Youth Services Center

Gerri Dupree,
JDAI Coordinator

Dr. Nicol M. Moreland,
Research Analyst

Cynthia Leyba,
Data Analyst

In Conjunction with :
Mary Gueldenzoph
Jeanne Masterson
Kelly Jo Parker
John Schoeppner



Justice by Geography

System Reform

Fiscal Year 2012 Study of Juvenile
Detention Utilization Data

Addressing Continuing Challenges in
Juvenile Justice System Reform

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Introduction to the Bernalillo County 2012 DUS

Detention Utilization Survey

Every five years Bernalillo County develops a **Detention Utilization Study (DUS)**. The report informs stakeholders and collaborators in detention reform efforts on how the city and county are utilizing juvenile detention. For the 2012 fiscal year, data was gathered for the time period beginning July 1st, 2011 and ending June 30th, 2012. Data was collected through the County's E-Justice management information system and the Children, Youth and Family's **Screening Admissions and Release Application (SARA)**.

Applying the Lens of Racial and Ethnic Disparity

Adherence to the JDAI model requires that a site view everything **through the lens of racial and ethnic disparities**. To do this, data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender and zip code whenever possible. The zip code format allows the leadership team to be more intentional when recruiting JDAI Steering committee members who will most effect change in those areas of Bernalillo County which continue to face challenges in juvenile justice system reform efforts. Focusing on zip codes and demographic information also shines a bright light on "Justice by Geography". This study will provide the basis for developing the JDAI Steering Committee's work plan to focus on building a replicable model of racial and ethnic disparities system reform in the communities most affected by criminal justice contact.

Justice By Geography

The majority of the Youth Services Center population is referred from three zip codes (87105, 87108, 87121) in Bernalillo County. These youth are disproportionately Hispanic males and often have significant mental health and drug treatment needs. These youth stay longer than any other youth in detention, including other minority populations. These youth are most likely to be detained on a warrant or a program hold.

The youth from these zip codes have significantly less resources in their communities for both themselves and their families. Families tend to be single parent and the communities have a poor economic base. The juvenile justice system has come to view youth from these areas as repeat offenders who have little chance of escaping the **"revolving door"** of the juvenile justice system.

Alternatives to Detention play a large role in keeping some youth out of detention but very few alternatives exist in these zip codes. Culturally and linguistically responsive programming is essential to meet youth and family needs. Addressing the complex issues that exist in these communities through the JDAI model is Bernalillo County's continuing endeavor.

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative JDAI



While maintaining public safety and holding youth accountable, the **Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)** supported by the Annie E Casey Foundation has been very successful in effecting Juvenile Justice System reform across the nation. At the Bernalillo County Youth Services Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the JDAI strategies were used to reduce the detention population by over 50%. More importantly, youth taken into custody and booked at the Youth Services Center for violent offenses declined by 27% from 1999 to 2006.

Key to Bernalillo County's success is intentional and consistent adherence to the JDAI justice reform model and the dedication of several full time staff devoted to the implementation of strategies and collection and analysis of data. In addition, strong judicial and legislative leadership and a key collaboration with the state Children Youth and Families Department aided the model site in achieving its goal to reduce reliance on juvenile detention.

JDAI Objectives

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative identifies the following objectives:

- To decrease the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately detained;
- Reduce the number of youth who fail to appear in court or re-offend pending adjudication
- Redirect public funds towards effective juvenile justice and public safety processes;
- Reduce the racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system and improve the juvenile justice system overall

JDAI Core Requirements

The Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative identifies eight key strategies for achieving the above listed objectives:

- Develop sustained **Collaboration** of key stakeholders
- **Objectively Determine** which youth can be supervised in the community
- Reduce **Racial and Ethnic Disparities** at adult decision making points in the system
- Monitor and improve **Conditions of Confinement**
- **Drive Decision Making** with effective **Data** Analysis
- Create non-secure **Alternatives to Detention**
- Decrease unnecessary and inappropriate stays in detention of **Special Populations**
- Modify justice system processes to accelerate **Case Processing**

Ten Years of Juvenile Justice Reform in Bernalillo County



Systems Reform Success at the Bernalillo County National Model Site

For ten years Bernalillo County has intentionally implemented the eight JDAI core strategies in order to reform the juvenile justice system. The detention population has dropped from a daily average of 114 in 2000 to 63 in 2012. The number of youth presented for booking for detention dropped from 4,335 in 2000 to 2,026 in 2012. Since 2000, all referrals to Juvenile probation declined from 10,100 to 5,438.

A combination of process and program systems improvements led to the significant reduction on the reliance on detention in Bernalillo County. Process reform included multiple warrant reduction strategies, a daily Multi - Agency Disciplinary Team meeting before detention hearings and numerous new protocols to increase case processing efficiency.

In New Mexico, the Children's Code requires the implementation of a statewide **Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)**. The RAI is a validated screening tool that has been in place for over ten years. The RAI, scores youth for risk of re-offense and provides Juvenile Probation with an objective screening tool for the placement of youth in detention.

The development of four key Alternatives to Detention programs included Community Custody, the two Youth Day Reporting Centers and the Reception and Assessment Center. Funding to staff three of these programs was reallocated within the Youth Services Center budget when a 15 bed living unit was closed due to reduction in the Bernalillo County youth detention population.

Leadership Change and the Bernalillo County DUS

In 2012, within a six month period, the Bernalillo County National Model Site sustained a leadership change of six key stakeholder positions within their collaborative. These key stakeholder positions included Director of Detention, JDAI Model Site Coordinator, Presiding Judge for the Children's Court Division of the Second Judicial District, the Associate Deputy Director of CYFD, the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer, the Deputy District Attorney for the Children's Court Division and the Public Defender Supervisor for the Second Judicial District's Children's Court Division.

The initiation of a new Detention Utilization Study in 2012 is also part of the development of successful leadership transition. In this capacity the DUS serves to:

1. Engage and guide new Model Site leadership;
2. Re-invigorate the intention, mission and vision of JDAI stakeholders; and
3. Develop a strong reform work plan for Bernalillo County with a data driven focus .



Executive Summary - Key Findings

Detained Youth

- The Hispanic male youth population continues to drive both the **Average Daily Population (ADP)** and the **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** in Bernalillo County juvenile detention.
- Although Hispanic youth drove the ADP for FY12 in Bernalillo County, since Fiscal Year 2000 **Hispanic youth have also driven the decrease** in ADP (a 40% decrease in the Hispanic youth Average Daily Population).
- Hispanic male youth represented the largest group of youth over-ridden in to detention in Fiscal Year 2012.
- Alternative to Detention program referrals are mostly Hispanic males from the city of Albuquerque zip codes 87105, 87108, 87121.
- Hispanic youth referred to Alternatives to Detention from the top three zip codes are more likely to have substance abuse concerns and less likely to have any health insurance.
- The ADP for all males is 46 days and the ADP for all females is 12 days in detention.
- The female ADP for Fiscal Year 2012 is at its lowest rate (12 youth) in ten years, down 50% from Fiscal Year 2000 (24 youth).

Justice By Geography

- Three zip codes (87105, 87108, 87121) are responsible for referring 52% of the youth detained in detention in 2012.
- The top 3 referring zip codes (87105, 87108, 87121) have higher recidivism rates and the largest disproportion of minority youth detained.
- The location of Alternatives to Detention programming does not coincide with where the majority of the youth who use these services live (87105, 87108, 87121) .
- Twenty percent recidivism rates coupled with the highest referral rates in the County make zip codes 87105, 87108 and 87121 the costliest zip codes for youth detainment in the county.

Alternatives to Detention

- The majority of youth in the Youth Services Center, Alternative to Detention programs have a mental health diagnosis. The majority of youth also self report abusing alcohol and/or drugs.



Executive Summary - Key Findings (continued)

Warrants, Holds and Person Offenses

- Person offenses, property offenses and holds from specialty courts and alternative programs, account for the three largest categories of referrals to detention for both male and female youth in Bernalillo County.
- Person and property offenses are the highest referring categories for females.
- Male youth drive the numbers for the holds category.
- Hispanic males were detained at more than twice the rate of any other race or ethnicity for holds.
- Hispanic males were detained at six times the rate of any other ethnicity on warrants.

The Deep End - Youth Waiting for Out of Home Placement

- The Average Length of Stay has increased to 17.81 days (from a low of 13.09 days); more youth waiting for out of home placement are driving the increase.
- Youth waiting for out of home placement including; long term commitment, residential treatment centers, treatment foster care or group homes, have the longest average stays in detention (37 days).
- Hispanic males are disproportionately represented in the “youth waiting for out of home placement” category of detained youth.

Referrals to Juvenile Probation

- The referrals to detention have dropped to an all time low in FY12 (5438). Over a 50% reduction from FY 2000.
- Minority youth populations self identifying as Hispanic and Mexican, Native American and African American were detained at a significantly higher rate than white youth.
- In FY12 overrides to the Risk Assessment Instrument to hold Hispanic youth were double the overrides to hold white youth.
- Overrides to hold youth occurred at the highest rates with youth from zip codes 87105, 87108 and 87121, as well as 87123.



Bernalillo County Population Demographics

Bernalillo is the most populous county in the state of New Mexico. The county seat, Albuquerque, is the largest city in the state. Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) is one of the largest school districts in the nation and provide educational resources to over 87,000 children and youth in the city. New Mexico is a **Minority/Majority** state, the Hispanic population being the largest demographic group in the state.

Figure 1: Bernalillo County Population Demographics Ages 11-17

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts Retrieved From: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35001.html>

	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>Bernalillo</u>
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2009</u>
Hispanic	54%	56%
White	29%	30%
African American	3%	4%
Native American	10%	5%
Asian	1%	2%
Multi-Racial	3%	3%

There were **5000** homeless youth identified in Albuquerque in 2012

Figure 2: Families with Income below Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (Percent) 2009

Source U.S. Census Bureau: State and County Quick Facts Retrieved From: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/35/35001.html>

	<u>New Mexico</u>	<u>Bernalillo</u>
Hispanic	20%	17%
African American	19%	N/A
Native American	25%	19%
White	7%	5%
Total below Poverty	14%	12%

New Mexico is the sixth most diverse state in the nation, and Albuquerque's demographics reflects this diversity

*Total rate for New Mexico 28.5%

Bernalillo County Youth Services Center

Screened/Detained/Released 2012



The New Mexico Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)

The Risk Assessment Instrument score is entered into a statewide data base called **SARA** or **S**creening **A**dmissions **R**elease **A**pplication. This is a real time web based system captures all RAI data and flags any status offenders, such as youth detained as runaways or children in need of services.

The use of a Risk Assessment Instrument is required by state statute. The State of New Mexico uses the same tool to objectively screen every youth referred to juvenile detention.

Use of a statewide RAI:

- Promotes consistency in detention decision making state wide;
- Reduces disproportionate minority confinement;
- Enables the collection of statewide data;
- Supports funding shifts to reduce over-reliance on detention.

In Fiscal Year 2012 (July 1st 2011 to June 30th 2012) the total number of youth screened through the objective Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) in Bernalillo County was **2026**. Of those youth screened **1122** were detained and **904** released.

Figure 3: Total Number Screened/Detained/ Released by Ethnicity

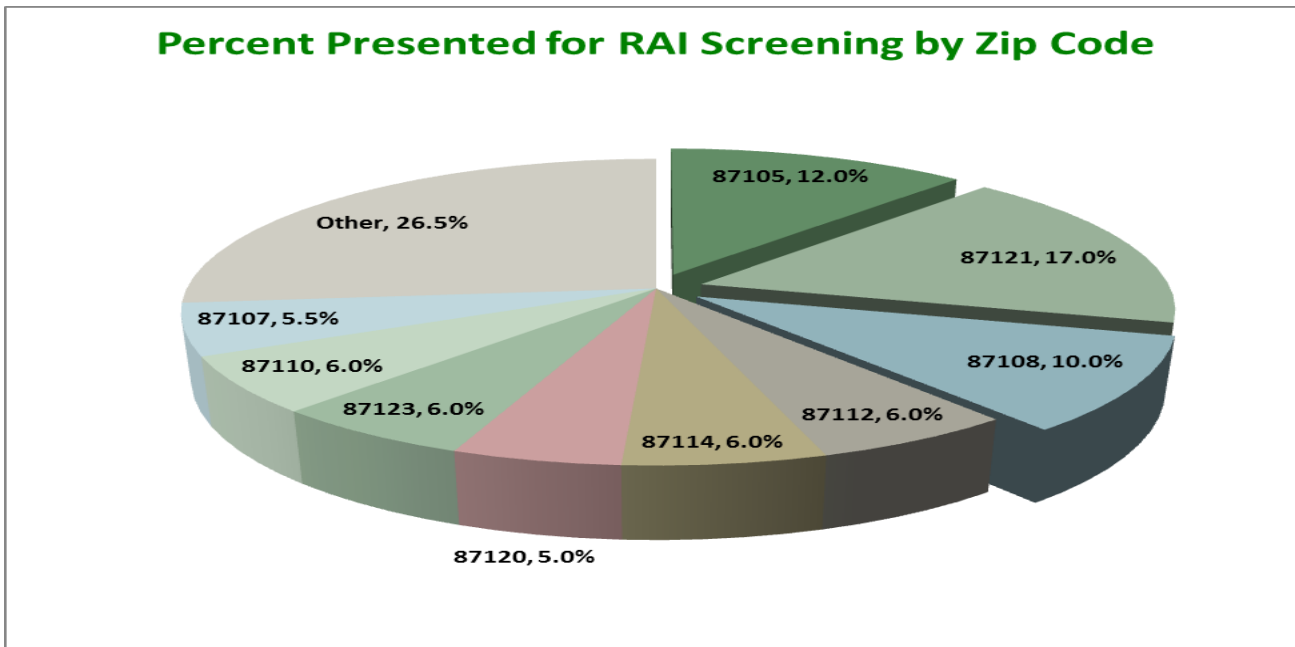
	Screened	Detained	Released
Hispanic	836	63%	37%
Mexican	43	70%	30%
White	822	46%	54%
African American	146	55%	45%
Native American	139	60%	40%
Asian	5	20%	80%
Bi-racial	32	56%	44%
Males	1,452	58%	42%
Females	574	49%	51%

Minority youth populations self identifying as Hispanic and Mexican, Native American and African American were detained at a significantly higher rate than white youth.

Youth Screened/Detained/Released By Zip Code - By Arresting Agency



Figure 4



More than a third of all referrals by law enforcement for **Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)** screening came from three zip codes in Bernalillo County (87105, 87108, and 87121). The majority of the referrals were Hispanic males.

Figure 5: Total Number Screened/Detained/Released by Arresting Agency

	<u>Screened</u>	<u>Detained</u>	<u>Released</u>
APD	1358	659	699
BCSO	402	270	132
APSP	88	21	67
JPO	76	76	0
ATD	39	38	1

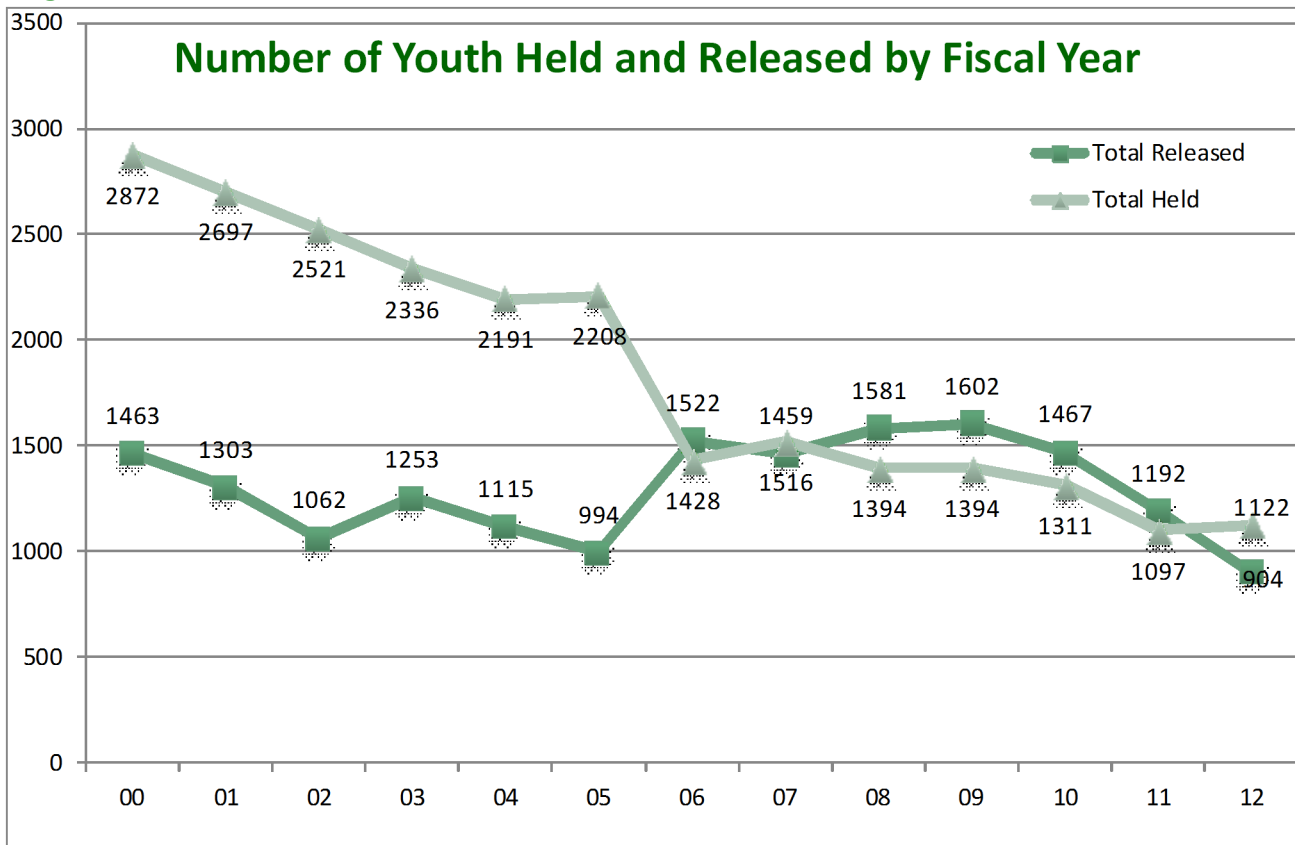
Albuquerque Police Department (APD) is the top referring agency for all zip codes represented in this report. The **Bernalillo County Sheriffs Office (BCSO)** had the greatest percentage of referrals that resulted in the youth being detained. BCSO has jurisdiction in a large part of the top two referring zip codes; 87105 and 87121 and is often called to serve warrants. **Albuquerque Public School Police (APSP)** referred a high percentage of students who were screened for detention, did not score high enough on the RAI and were released.

Youth Detained/Released

The “Front End” of the System



Figure 6



Fiscal Year 2012 was the **first year** since 2007 that a higher percentage of youth, referred for detention admissions screening were detained rather than released. This data suggests that law enforcement is bringing more appropriate youth to detention.

*Overall referrals to Juvenile Probation have dropped to an **all time low of 5438** in 2012*

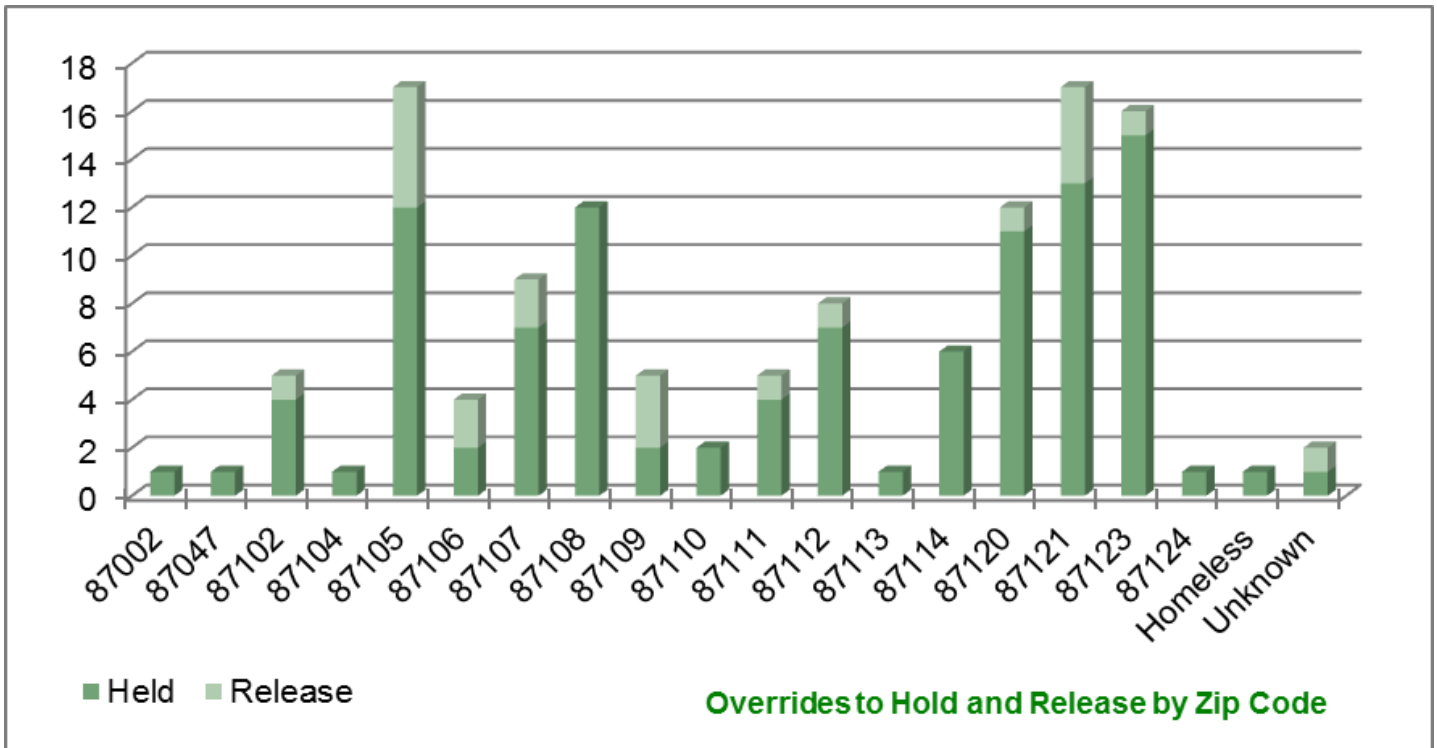
*OJJDP has identified Bernalillo County as one of the few jurisdictions in the nation that has **impacted disproportionality** at the “Front End” of the system for Both African American and Native American Youth*

Bernalillo County's JDAI system reform history dates back to the late 90's. Significant efforts were made to implement JDAI Core strategies which led to major successes in many areas such as reduced referrals. However the challenging work of Juvenile Justice reform continues and the challenges identified in the remainder of this report will possibly be some of our County's most compelling.

The Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI) Overrides to Hold and Release

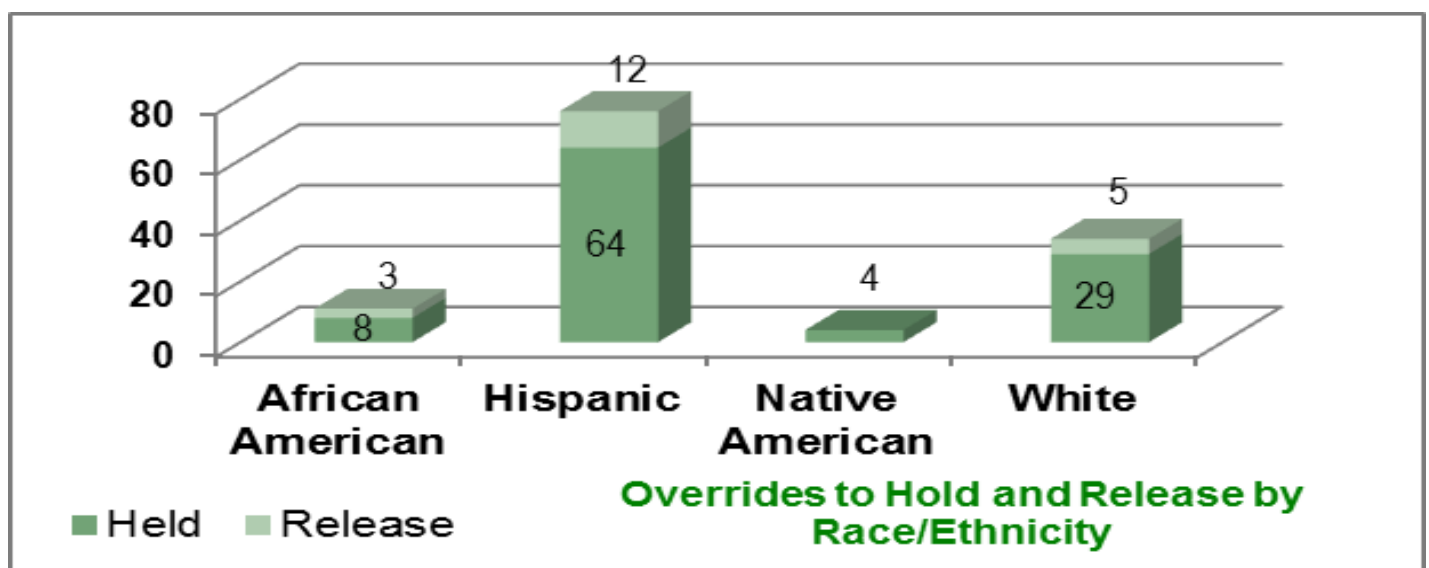


Figure 7



Youth from the 87105 and 87121 zip codes had the most RAI overrides (17 each). Youth from the 87123 zip code had the most overrides to hold (15), followed by overrides to hold from the 87121 zip code.

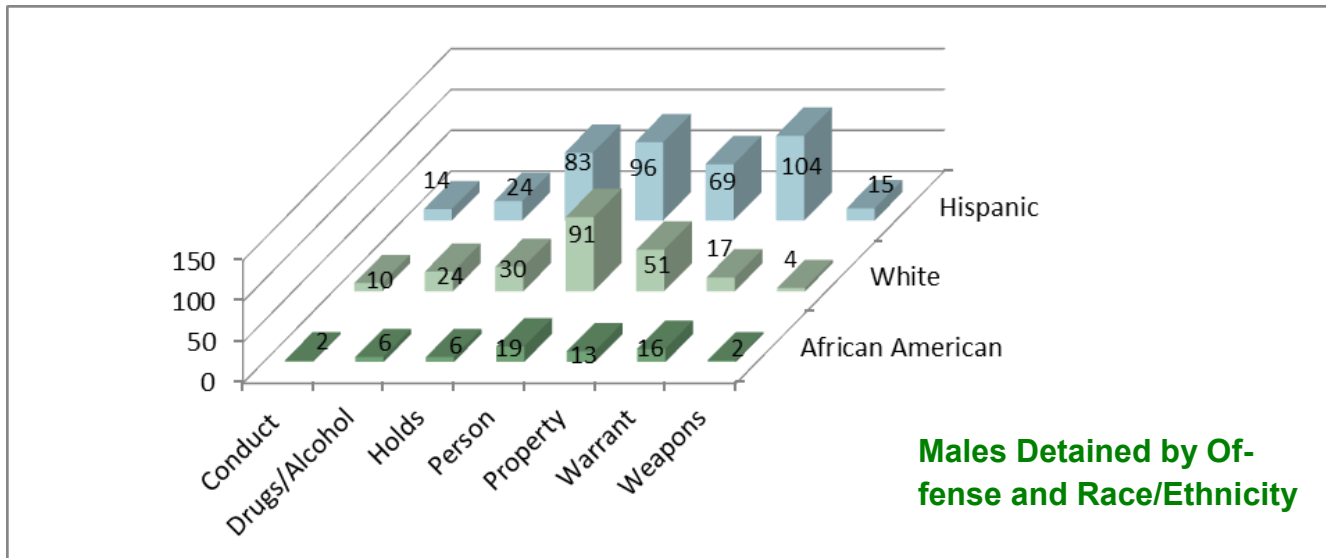
Figure 8





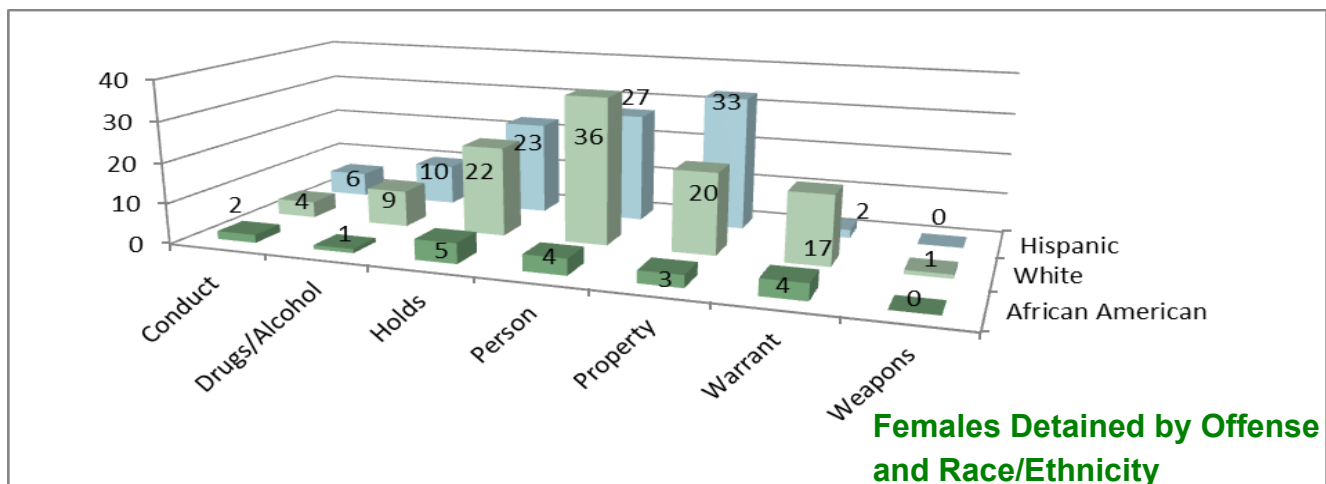
Youth Detained By Offense/Race/Ethnicity

Figure 9



Hispanic males were detained at more than twice the rate of any other race or ethnicity for holds and **six times the rate of any other ethnicity on warrants**. The majority of all males detained in 2012 were detained on **property offenses** (19%), **warrants** (20%) and **person offenses** (29%).

Figure 10

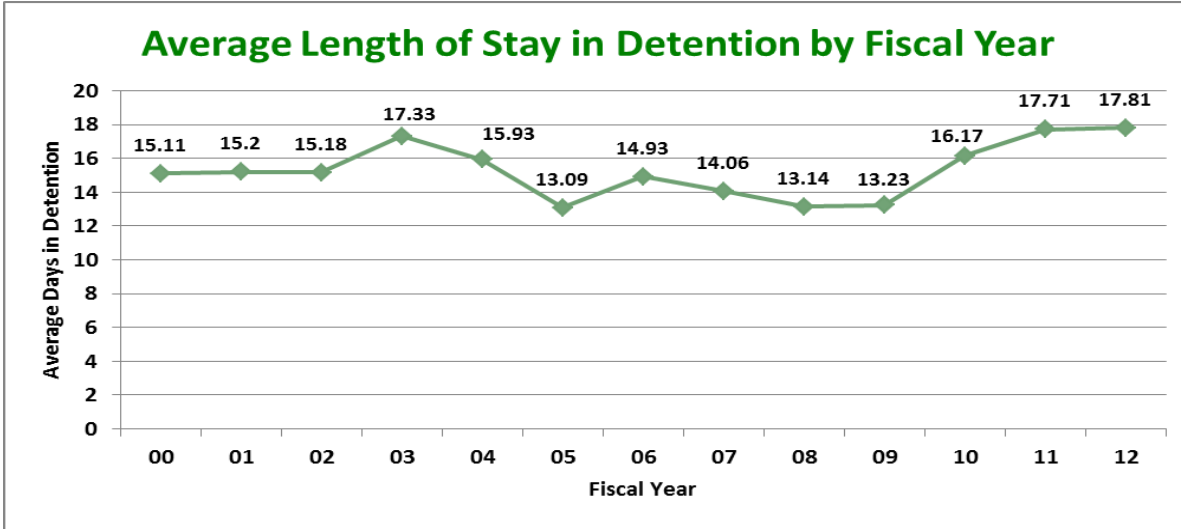


In 2012, the majority of all females were detained for **person offenses** (29%), **property offenses** (24%) and **holds** (22%). White females were detained for warrants at more than four times the rate of than any other race or ethnicity. The majority of youth detained were white females.



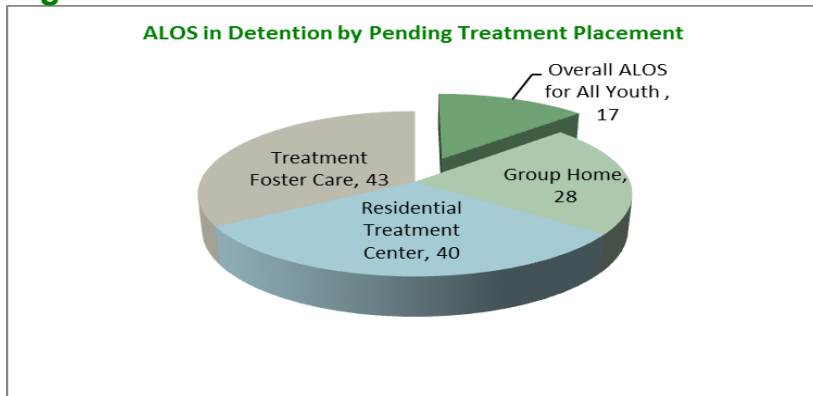
Average Length of Stay (ALOS) Youth Services Center

Figure 11



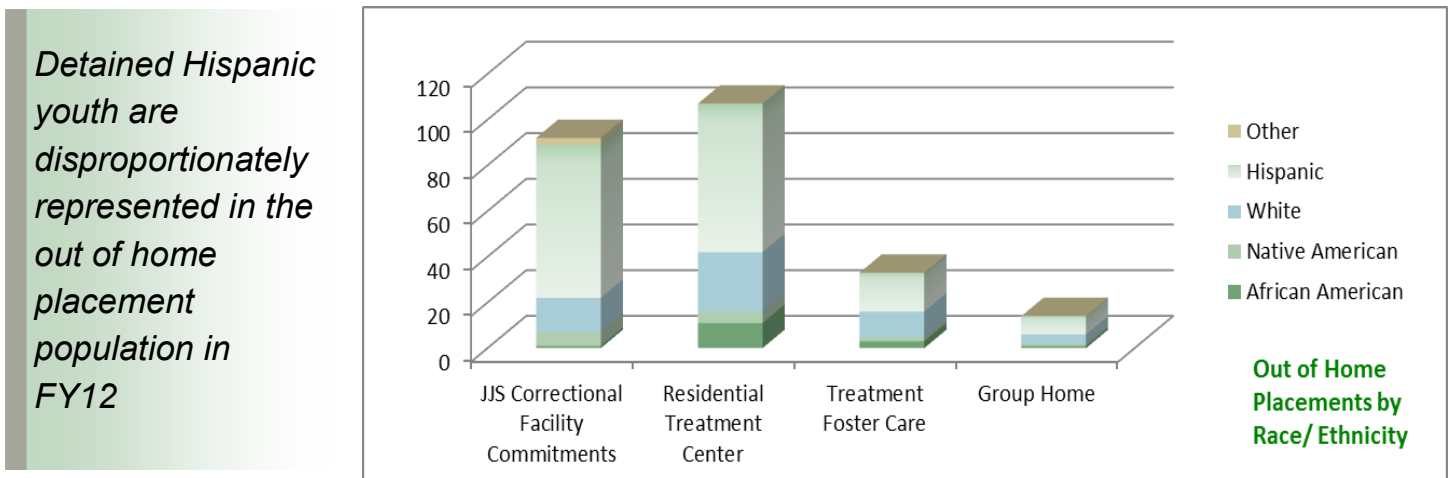
Youth in FY12 are staying in detention longer than they have since 2003. There is a 36% increase from the all time low of 13.09 ALOS, in FY2005.

Figure 12



The Average Length of Stay for youth waiting for out of home placement in FY12 is 37 days, these youth are caught in the “Deep End” of our juvenile justice system

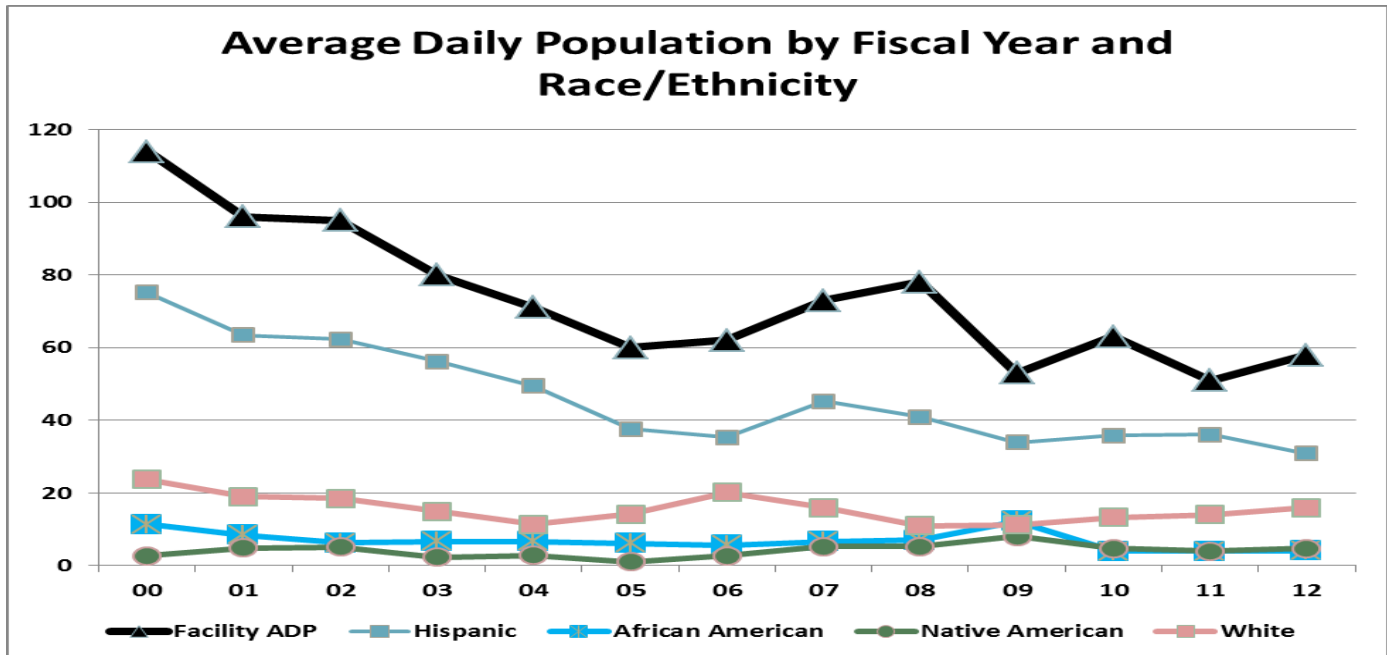
Figure 13



Average Daily Population (ADP) Youth Services Center

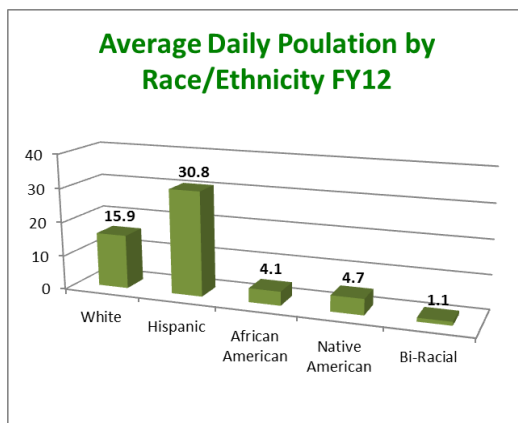


Figure 14



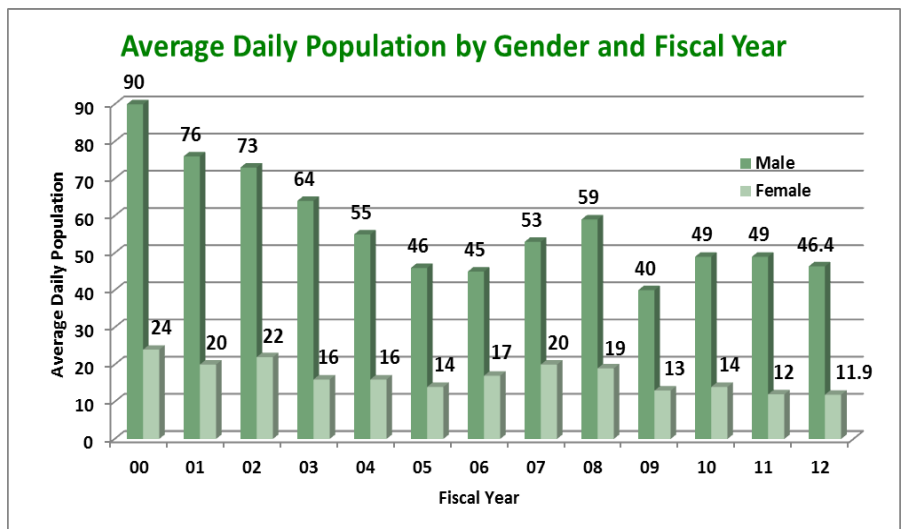
Although Hispanic youth drove the ADP for FY12 in Bernalillo County; since Fiscal Year 2000, **Hispanic youth have also driven the decrease** in ADP (an over 40% decrease in the Hispanic youth Average Daily Population).

Figure 15



In Figure 15 Hispanic male youth drive the average daily population numbers in FY12 and are disproportionately represented in the Bernalillo County juvenile detention population.

Figure 16



The Average Daily Population for Fiscal Year 2012 (combined male and female youth) is **58.3** youth. Male youth were detained at four times the rate female youth were detained in FY12.

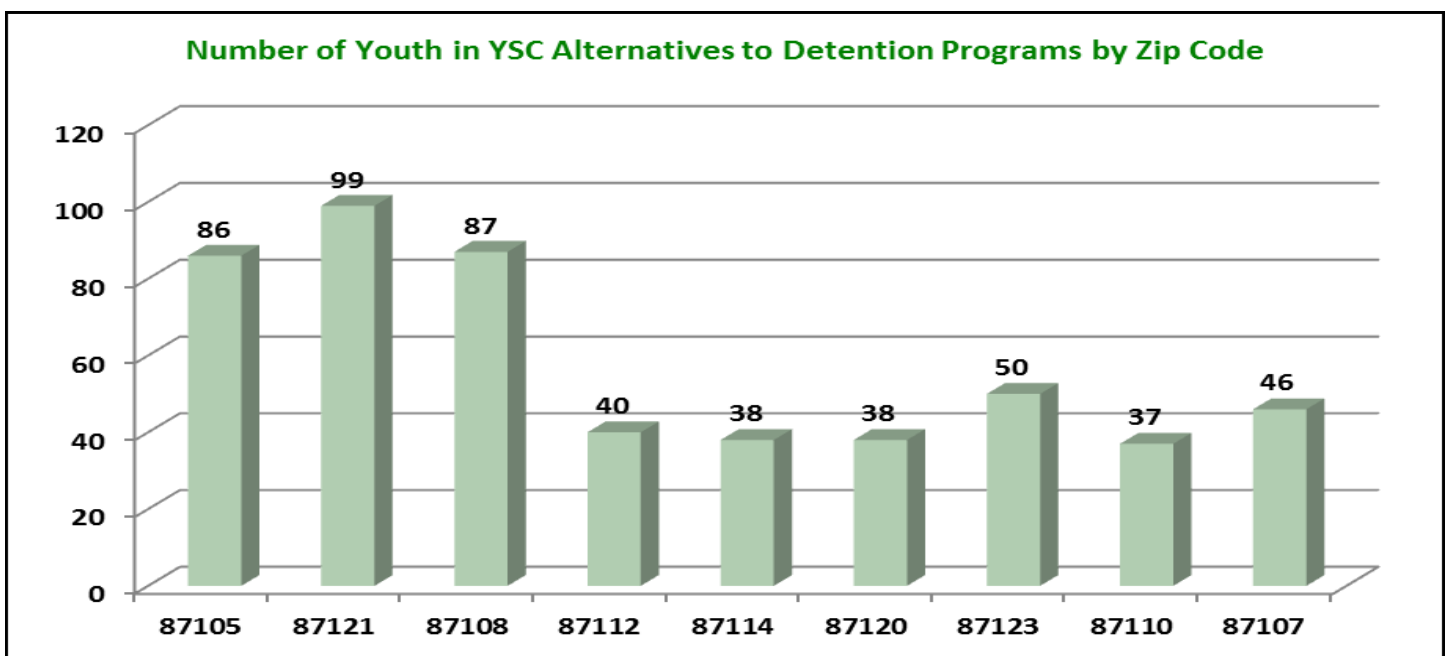
Alternatives to Detention

Youth Services Center



The Youth Services Center closed a living unit in 2003. Detention staff from that closure were reallocated to staff several **Alternatives To Detention (ATD)**. The ATD's are a **Youth Reporting Center (YRC)** (a day reporting center for males), the **Girls Reporting Center (GRC)** and a **Community Custody Program (CCP)**. These alternatives are located on the Youth Services Center campus in zip code 87107. The highest referring zip codes are; 87105, 87108 and 87121.

Figure 17



CCP Outcomes 2012: 95%

*Successful Completion

YRC Outcomes 2012: 94%

**Successful Completion

GRC Outcomes 2012: 97%

**Successful Completion

***Successful completion of CCP is defined as no re-offense before first hearing**

****Successful completion of YRC/GRC is defined as program completion**



Alternatives to Detention (continued)

The majority of youth, 70%, participating in the Youth Services Center Alternatives including YRC, GRC and CCP have a mental health diagnosis and/or a history of substance abuse problems. These same youth do not report having health insurance at the rate equal to the reported mental health and drug abuse problems. Few resources for treatment are located within the top referring zip codes for alternatives. Consequently these contributing factors create a situation in which youth are a greater risk to recidivate and perpetuate the “**revolving door**” of juvenile justice.

Figure 18

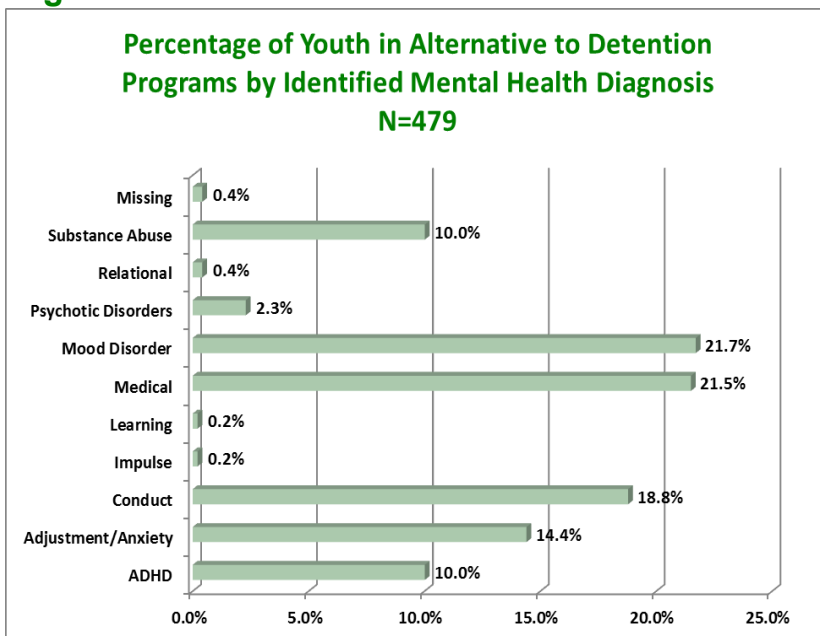
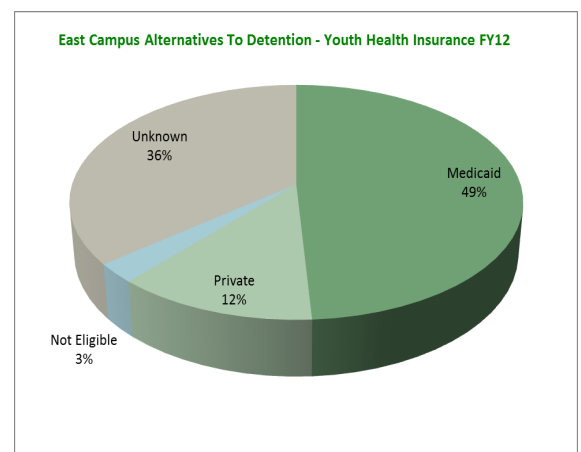
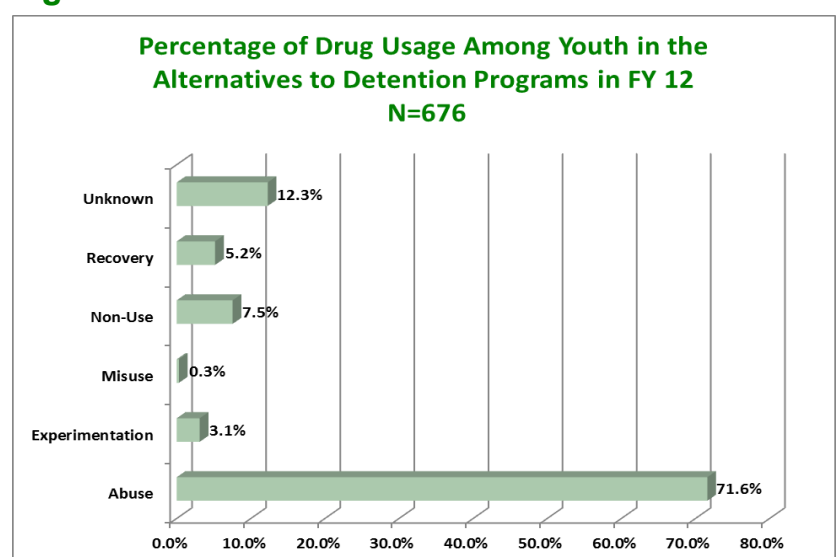


Figure 19



The majority of youth in the Alternatives to Detention programs in FY12 had Medicaid or no insurance

Figure 20



Out of 683 youth in Alternatives to Detention an overwhelming 71.6% self reported drug and/or alcohol abuse



Bernalillo County DUS Zip Code Profiles

Introduction to the Use of Zip Code Data Profiles

The Bernalillo County Data Team develops quarterly and annual reports every fiscal year. Eight zip code profile reports were developed from the last fiscal report (FY 2012). These reports highlight the disparities and disproportionality experienced by youth of color which occur at three points in intervention including detention, alternative programing and mental health and drug use assessment and treatment.

Top Three Referring Zip Codes

All zip codes in Albuquerque have challenges, however the top three referring zip codes (87105, 87108, 87121) are highlighted in the Detention Utilization Study as data profiles due to the significant racial and ethnic disparity exhibited in the data.

Zip Code Profile Format

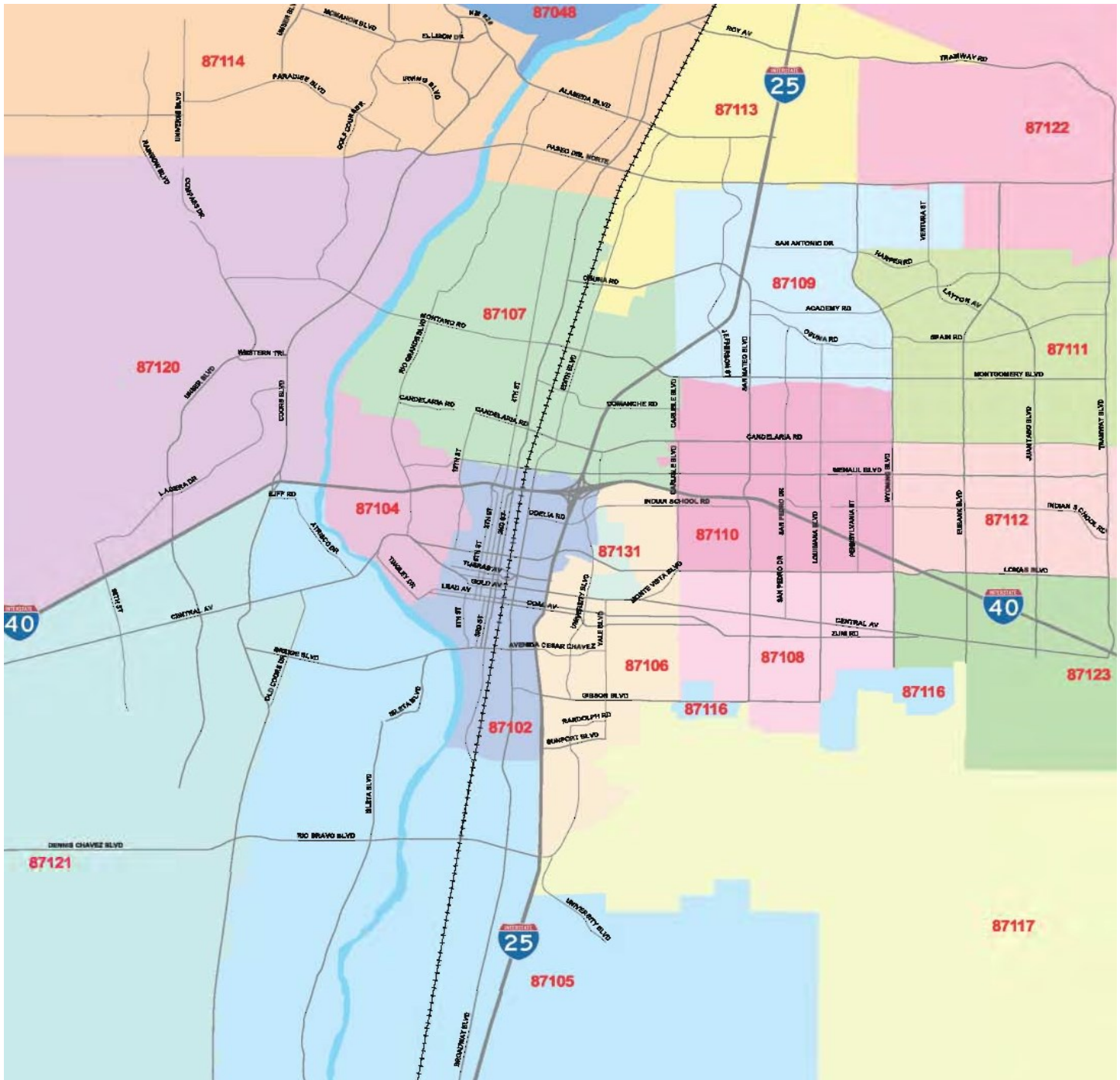
Each zip code profile report was designed to encourage communities to compare themselves to neighboring communities. The first few figures and graphs indicate County wide grand totals on a number of measures. Measures such as, total number of youth screened, detained, and released disaggregated for gender and ethnicity; total detention cost across zip codes by most serious charge and top referring offenses and agencies.

Included in the zip code report is information regarding each zip code's local county and city representatives. This information is intended to aid the **Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RRED)** sub-committee in the development of action and strategic plans that include families and youth, community based services, the juvenile probation department supervisors and county and city officials.

Additional graphs will depict population demographics, population poverty levels, and an insight into how these variables impact mental health and drug addiction initiatives. This information is essential to the work of reducing racial and ethnic disparity in these communities.

Justice by Geography

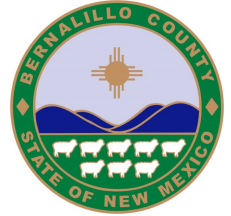
Albuquerque By Zip Code



Geographical areas define populations in Albuquerque. The highest income region is North of I-40 (zip codes 87111, 87114, 87120 and 87122). A majority of the lower income population in Albuquerque resides in zip codes south of I-40 (zip codes 87102, 87104, 87105, 87108, 87116, 87121). The 87121 and 87105 zip codes include the largest amount of Spanish speaking families and Hispanic residents in Albuquerque.

United States Zip Codes; Retrieved from: <http://www.unitedstateszipcodes.org/>

Elected Officials County/City 2013



Key Stakeholders

County Commissioners and City Councilors have a vested interest in the fiscal management of detention budgets and public safety in their district, which remain two of the greatest costs to Counties.

Bernalillo County Commission Bernalillo County Board of County Commissioners Retrieved From: <http://www.bernco.gov/county-commissioners/>

Figure 21

Commissioner	District	Population
Debbie O'Malley	1	126,943
Art De La Cruz	2	133,314
Maggie Hart Stebbins	3	133,252
Lonnie C. Talbert	4	136,379
Wayne A. Johnson	5	132,676



Albuquerque City Council City of Albuquerque, City Council Retrieved From: <http://www.cabq.gov/council/>

Figure 22

City Counselor	District	Population
Ken Sanchez	1	59,843
Roxanna Myers	2	63,508
Issac Benton	3	62,359
Brad Winter	4	58,380
Dan Lewis	5	62,729
Rey Garduño	6	60,695
Janice E. Arnold-Jones	7	61,520
Trudy E. Jones	8	58,939
Don Harris	9	58,099

Demographics and Poverty Relationships in Bernalillo County Zip Codes



Figure 23: Bernalillo County Population Demographics Ages 11-17

	New Mexico		Bernalillo County	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Hispanic	54%	46.3%	56%	48%
White	29%	40.5%	30%	41.5%
African American	2.7%	2%	3.6%	3%
Native American	10%	9%	5%	5%
Asian	1.1%	1.4%	1.8%	2%
Other	2.1%	15%	2.5%	16%

In Bernalillo County, nearly 20% of all community members are living below the poverty level and over 70% of these community members are minorities.

New Mexico is a Minority Majority State

Poverty is a variable that has a relationship to offense in Bernalillo County

The lowest income areas in Bernalillo County are grouped geographically in the South West and South East (zip codes 87102,87104,87105,87108,87116,87121).

Figure 24: Families with Income Below Poverty by Race/Ethnicity (Percent) 2007-2009

	New Mexico*	Bernalillo County
Hispanic	20%	17%
African American	19%	Not Available
Native American	25%	19%
White	7%	5%
NM Minority Total Percent of Families Below Poverty	14%	12%



Multiple Referral Sources to Juvenile Detention

For the past 10 years The Youth Services Center has tracked the way detention is utilized by arresting agencies, such as **Albuquerque Police Department (APD)** and **Bernalillo County Sheriff's Office (BCSO)**, the **Juvenile Probation Department (JPO)**, **Albuquerque Public Schools Police (APSP)**, delinquent and specialty courts and Youth Services Center Alternatives to Detention.

Figure 25: Total Number Screened, Detained and Released by Arresting Agency

Law Enforcement Agency	Total Screened	Detained	Released
APD	1,358	659	699
BCSO	402	270	132
APSP	88	21	67
JPO	76	76	0
ATD	39	38	1

"Net Widening" can lead to increased referrals and magnify the disparate treatment of youth

Alternatives to Detention, community residential treatment centers, school resource officers and special courts (such as drug courts) have access to a larger group of youth with varying risk factors and resulting referrals to both juvenile probation and detention may increase. Referrals can be minimized through the use of effective response grids, proper systems reform training, and intensive case management.

Figure 26: Total Number Screened Detained Released by Ethnicity and Gender

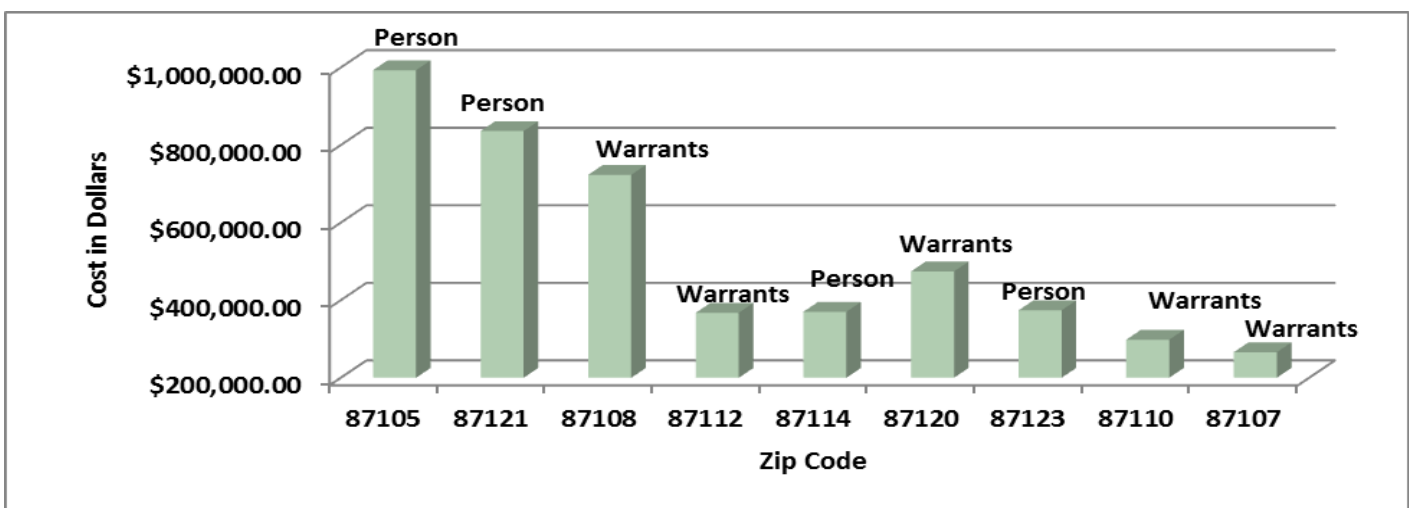
	Screened	Detained	Released
Hispanic	836	63%	37%
Mexican	43	70%	30%
White	822	46%	54%
African American	146	55%	45%
Native American	139	60%	40%
Asian	5	20%	80%
Bi-Racial	32	56%	44%
Males	1,452	58%	42%
Females	574	49%	51%



The Cost of Detention

Figures 27 and 28 represent the top 8 referring zip codes along with their correlated top referring offense, cost of detention, recidivism rates, Average Length of Stay (ALOS) and the number of individuals these measures represent. Zip codes 87105, 87108 and 87121 together represent 426 youth costing \$2,552,657 to detain in FY 2012.

Figure 27: Detention Cost



In fiscal year 2010 the Youth Services Center researched available resources, such as substance abuse and mental health treatment, physical health resources, and childcare, in the top three referral zip code areas (those presented previously in Figure 4).

Resources for the complex needs of families are not proportionate to the population in need of services.

"It seems that zip code could very well be considered a risk factor and more so, a predictor of future contact with criminal justice systems..."

-Dr. Nicol Moreland, Bernalillo County

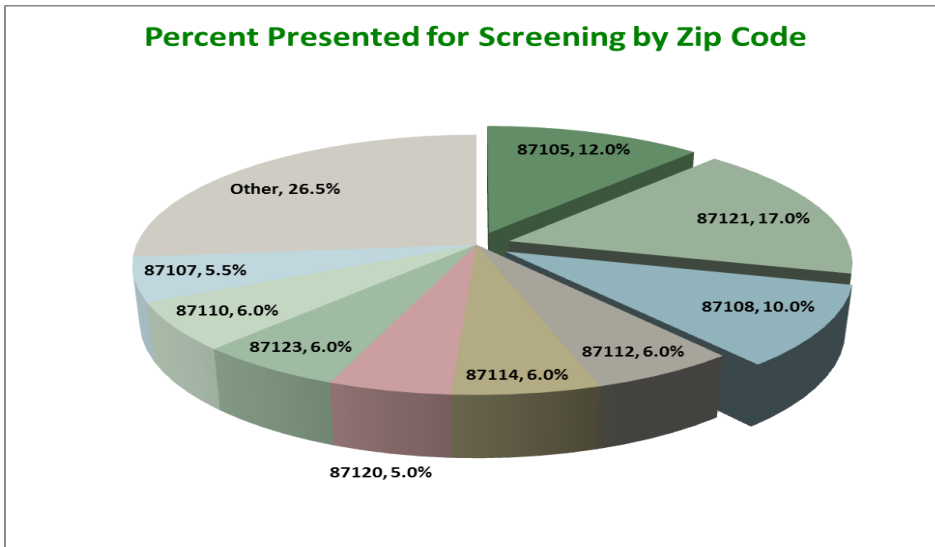
Figure 28: Average Length of Stay (ALOS) by Zip Code

	87105	87121	87108	87112	87114	87120	87123	87110	87107
# of Youth	132	156	138	63	65	67	68	69	68
ALOS	23	16	16	18	17	22	17	17	17
Recidivism	20%	20%	22%	21%	22%	21%	22%	24%	22%



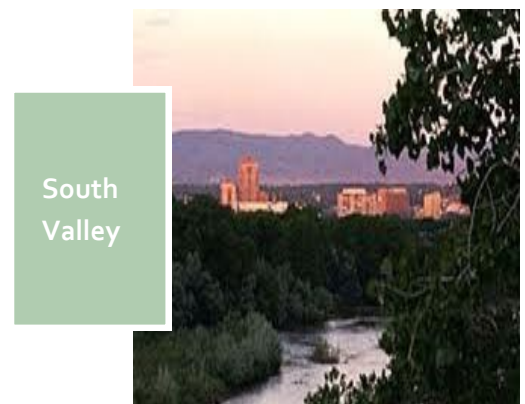
87105 Zip Code Profile

Figure 29



The second highest juvenile referral rate (12%), in the County comes from the 87105 zip code; which encompasses the South Valley of Albuquerque

The South Valley area has been occupied by Spanish and Mexican families for centuries. This rich fertile valley has traditionally been a farming community and it is still crisscrossed by irrigation ditches linked to the Rio Grande. Some of the adobe homes in the area are 400 years old and many of the area's families have been living and farming in this fertile land for generations.



Zip Code Summary:

- The second highest juvenile referral rate (12%) comes from the 87105 zip code; the South Valley of Albuquerque
- Hispanic females from zip code 87105 were detained at over 2 times the rate white females were detained from the same zip code
- More males were detained from zip code 87105 than any other zip code in Bernalillo County
- Youth detained from zip code 87105 have a longer Average Length of Stay in detention, (23.08 days) than any other zip code in Albuquerque
- The top three charges for youth detained in 87105 were; person offenses, warrants and holds
- 46% of the youth from 87105 in Alternatives to Detention reported having substance abuse issues



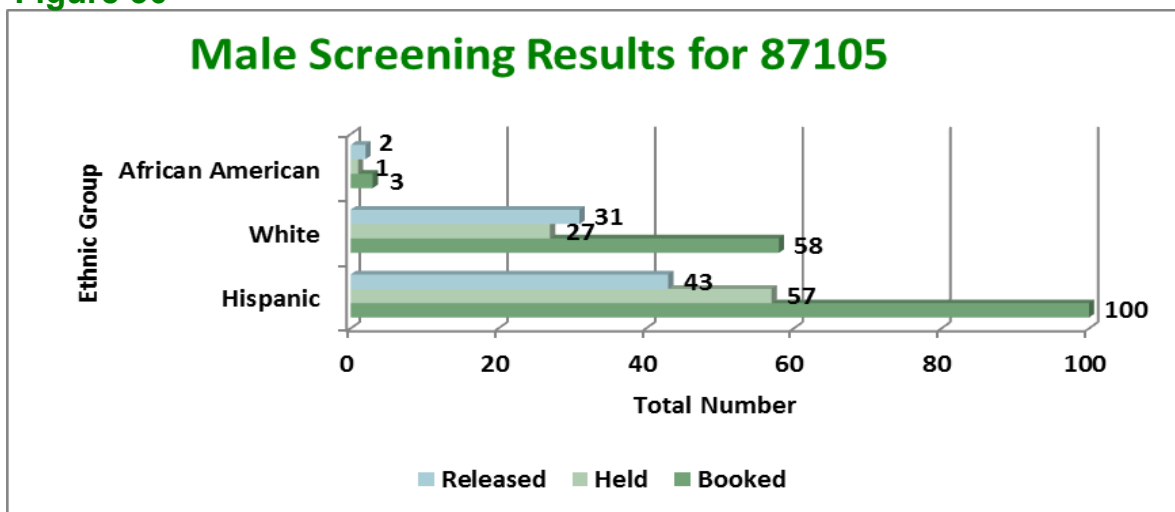
87105 Zip Code Profile

87105

	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	238	55%	45%
Male	174	55%	44%

46% of White males were detained, 57% of Hispanic males were detained in zip code 87105

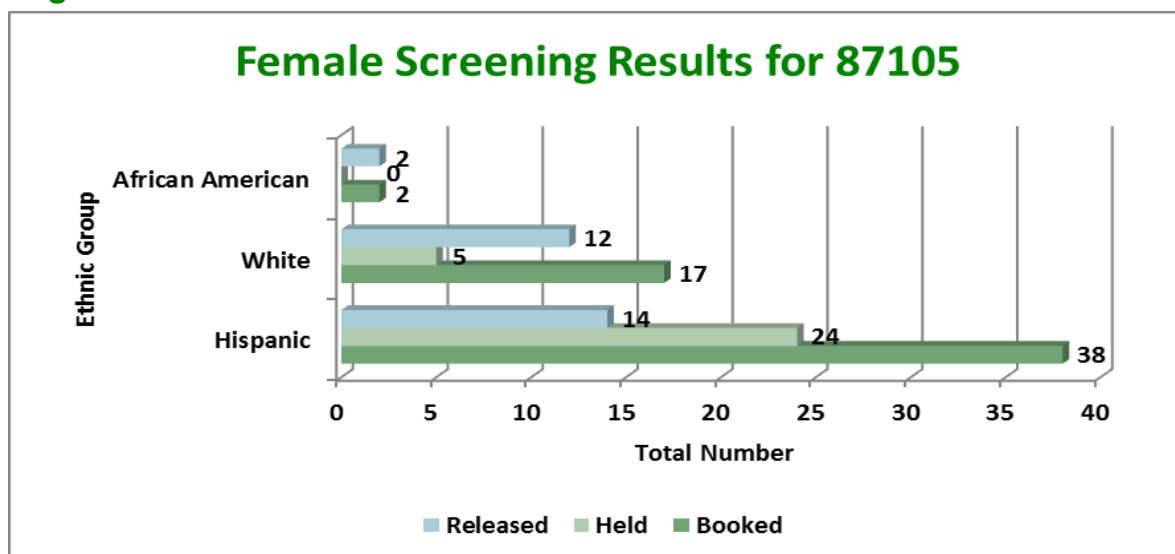
Figure 30



	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	238	55%	45%
Female	64	56%	43%

Hispanic females from zip code 87105 were two times more likely to be detained than white females

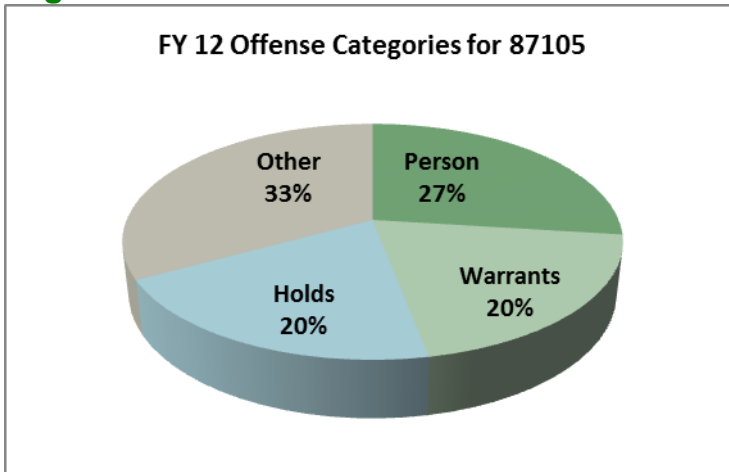
Figure 31



87105 (continued)



Figure 32



Zip code 87105 represents 12% of total detained population for Bernalillo County and has the longest ALOS, 23.08 days.

The top three offense categories for youth detained from zip code 87105 in FY2012, were person, warrants and holds

Alternatives to Detention

In 2012, **86** youth from zip code 87105 attended one of the Youth Service Center's Alternative to Detention Programs this included:

YRC and GRC Day Reporting **6** Females **37** Males **100%** Success Rate
 Community Custody Program **4** Females **39** Males **88%** Success Rate

Figure 33

Reported Drug Use Type for CCP Youth 87105

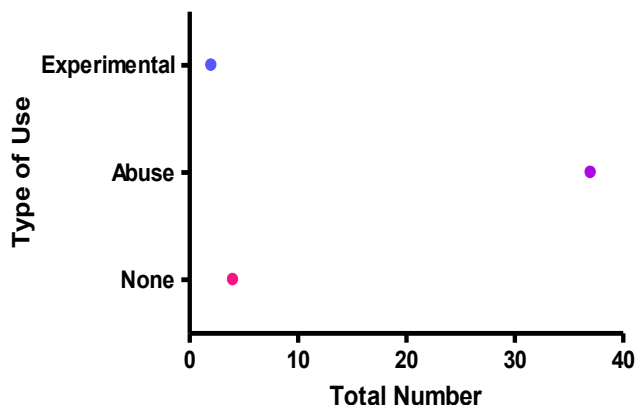
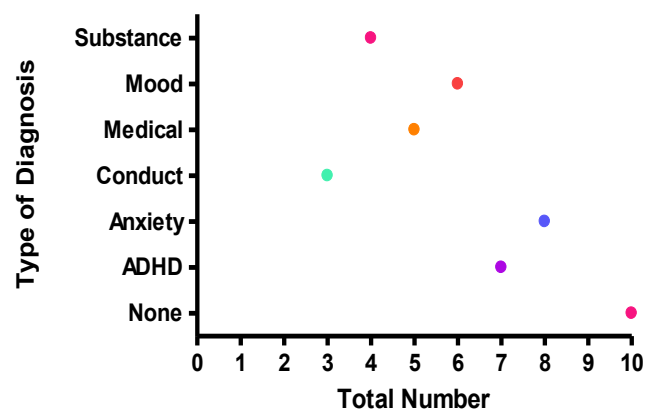


Figure 34

CCP Clients with Diagnosis in 87105

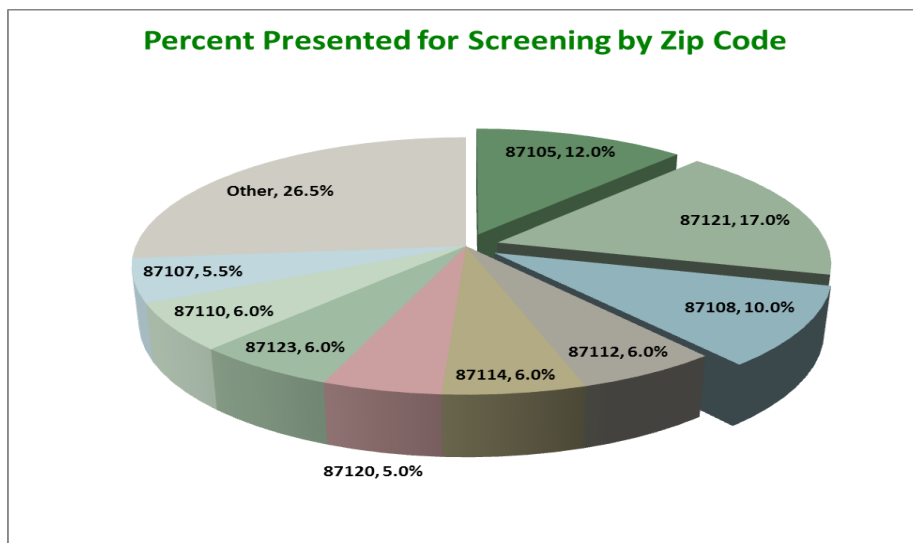


****Community Custody Program (CCP)**



87108 Zip Code Profile

Figure 35



The Average Length of Stay for youth from zip code 87108 was 23 days in FY12

The International District of Albuquerque is home to a unique concentration of diverse cultures. Kirtland Air Force Base constitutes the entire southern border and the district encompasses the New Mexico State Fair Grounds. Historic route 66 runs straight through the International District and much of the memorable icons and architecture from the highway's "heyday" remain a part of this community.



International District

Zip Code Summary:

- More African American Youth in FY12, were presented for screening from zip code 87108 than any other zip code in Bernalillo County
- In FY12, all **Risk Assessment Instrument (RAI)** overrides from zip code 87108 were overrides to detain youth
- In FY12 more youth were detained on warrants from zip code 87108, than youth in any other zip code in Bernalillo County
- The majority of youth from zip code 87108 in the Alternative to Detention, **Community Custody Program (CCP)** in FY12 self reported drug and/or alcohol abuse



87108 Zip Code Profile

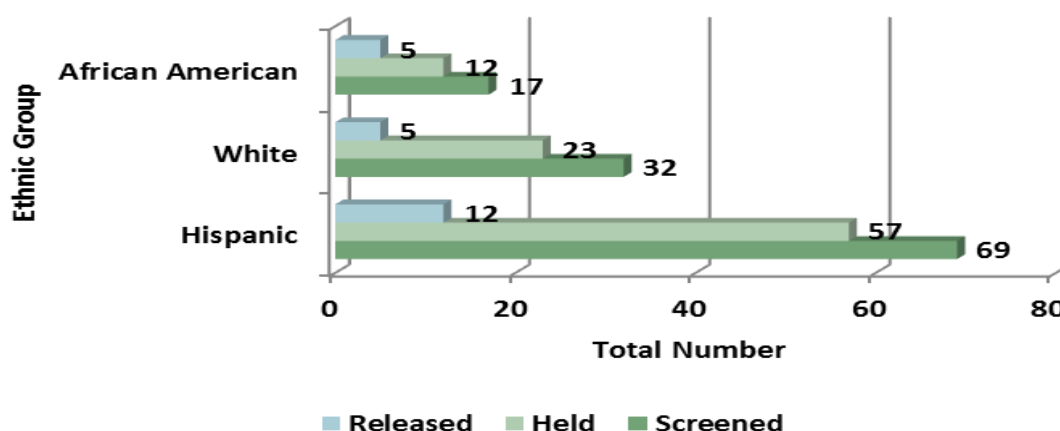
87108

	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	203	68%	32%
Male	149	74%	26%

83% of Hispanic males screened were detained; 72% of white youth screened were detained and 70% of African American youth screened were detained

Figure 36

Male Screening Results for 87108

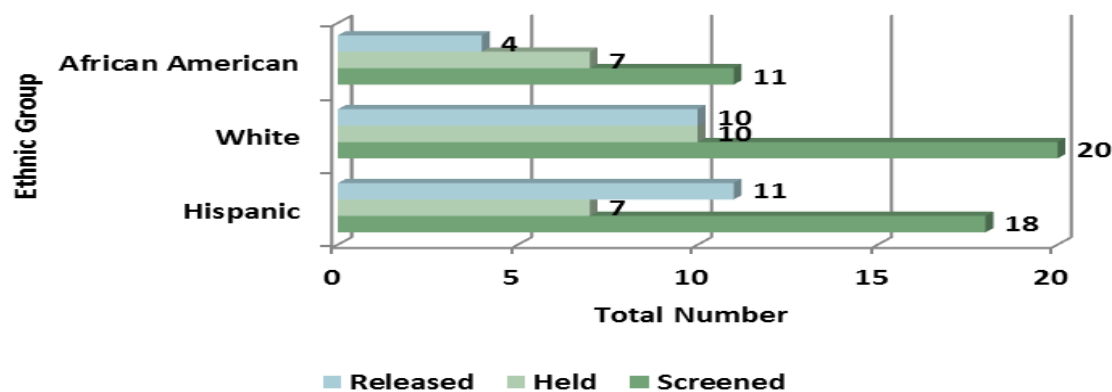


	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	203	68%	32%
Female	54	50%	50%

63% of African American females screened were detained, the highest rate for females in 87108

Figure 37

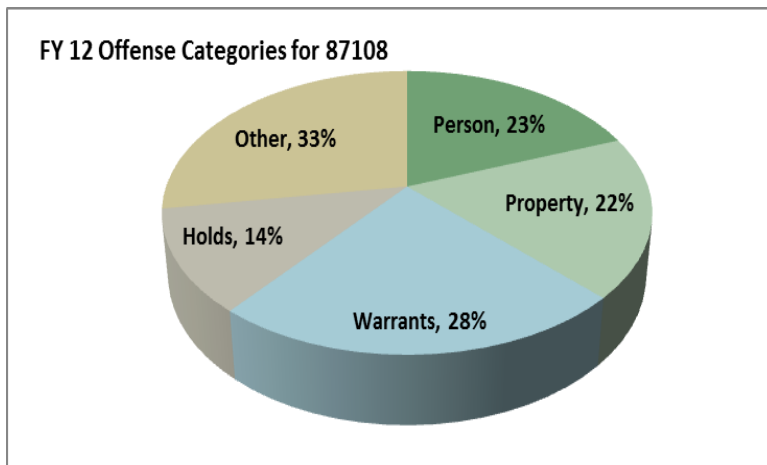
Female Screening Results for 87108





87108 (Continued)

Figure 38



In FY12 more youth were detained on warrants in 87108 than in any other zip code in the County

In zip code 87108, the top three offenses for which youth were detained in FY 2012 were warrants, person and property.

Alternatives to Detention

In FY2012, **87** youth from zip code 87108 attended one of the Youth Service Center's Alternative to Detention Programs this included:

YRC and GRC Day Reporting	8 Females	36 Males	95% Success Rate
Community Custody Program	4 Females	39 Males	91% Success Rate

Figure 39

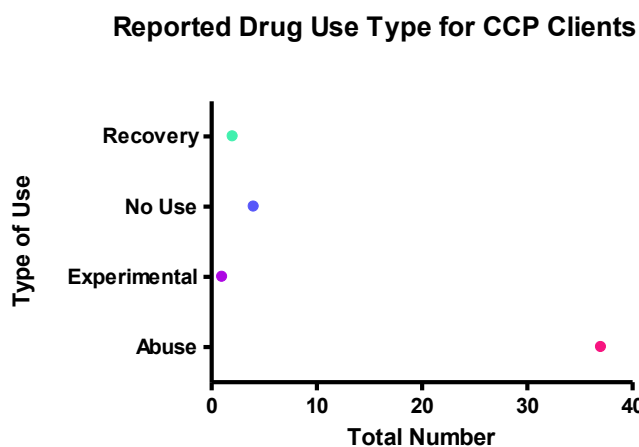
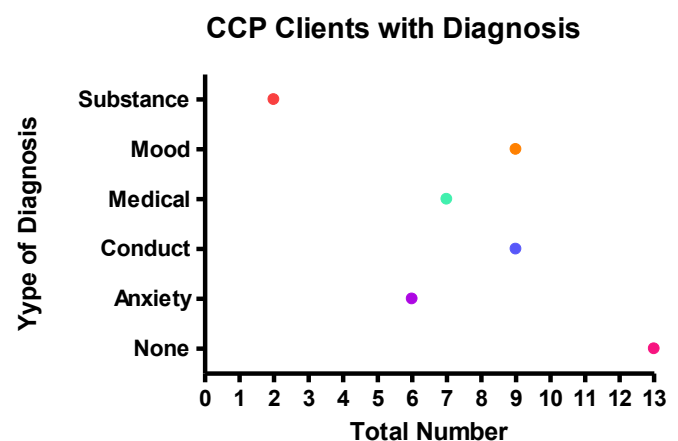


Figure 40

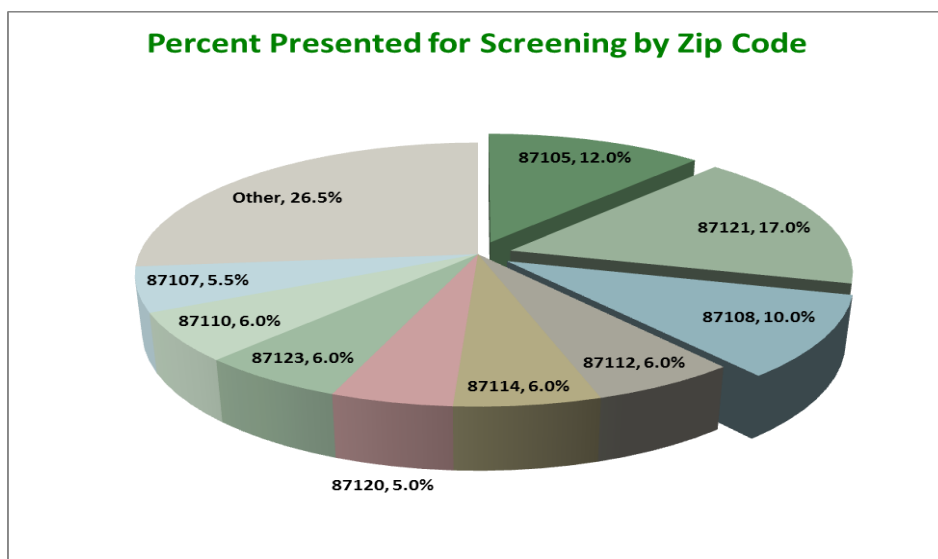


****Community Custody Program (CCP)**



87121 Zip Code Profile

Figure 41



More female youth from zip code 87121 were screened than any other zip code in Albuquerque in FY12

Zip Code 87121 is a more sparsely populated area of Albuquerque that encompasses part of the South Valley and part of the Albuquerque's West Side geographical area. The population is racially diverse, younger (the median age is 26) and about evenly divided between singles and married couples.



Zip Code Summary:

- More youth were presented for screening (17%) from 87121 than any other zip code in Albuquerque in FY12
- Hispanic males from 87121 were detained, after being screened, at three times the rate white males were detained
- Youth from zip code 87121 were detained most often on person offense charges
- There were more youth (99) referred to Alternatives to Detention from zip code 87121 than from any other zip code in FY12
- Almost half of all males in Alternatives to Detention from 87121 self reported drug and/or alcohol abuse



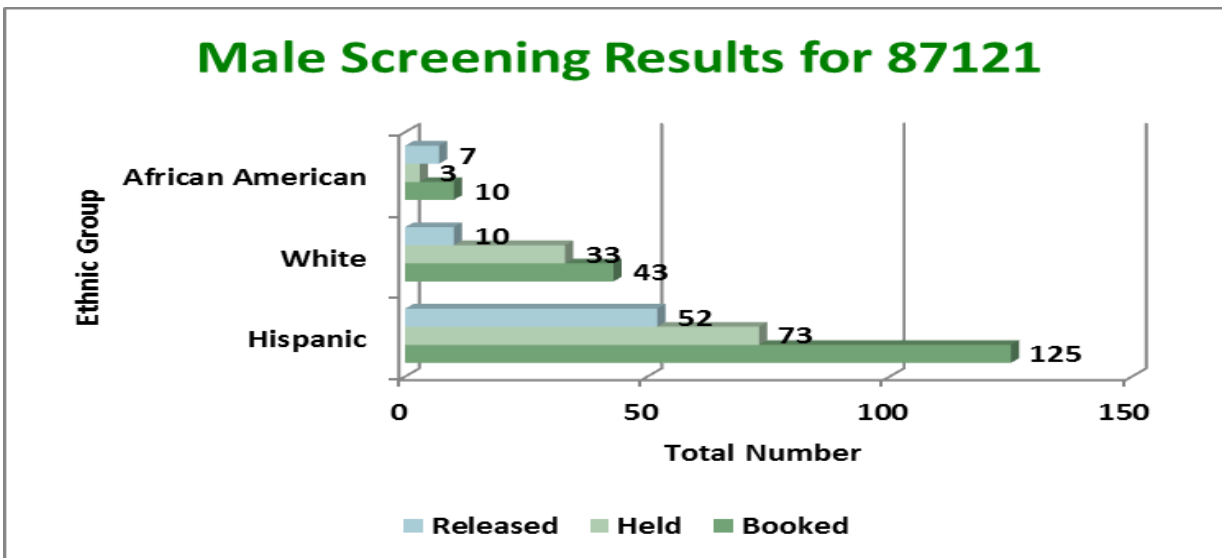
87121 Zip Code Profile

87121

	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	341	46%	54%
Male	247	50%	50%

The highest referring zip code in 2012 was zip code 87121

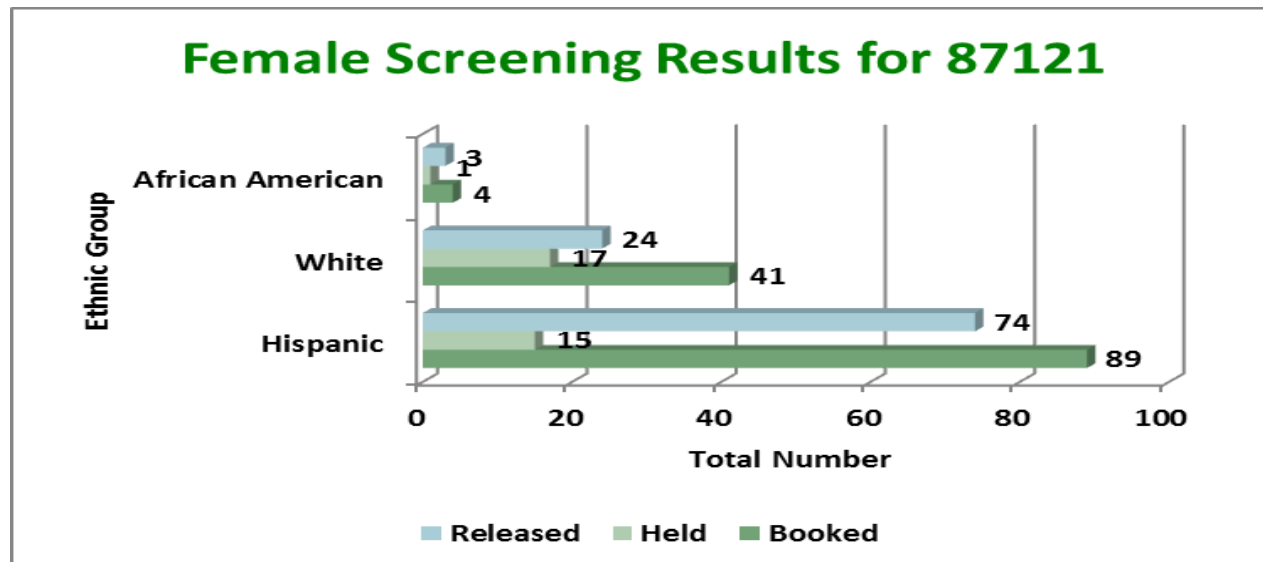
Figure 42



	Screened	Detained	Released
Total	341	46%	54%
Female	94	35%	64%

White females were detained at a significantly higher percentage than any other race or ethnicity in zip code 87121

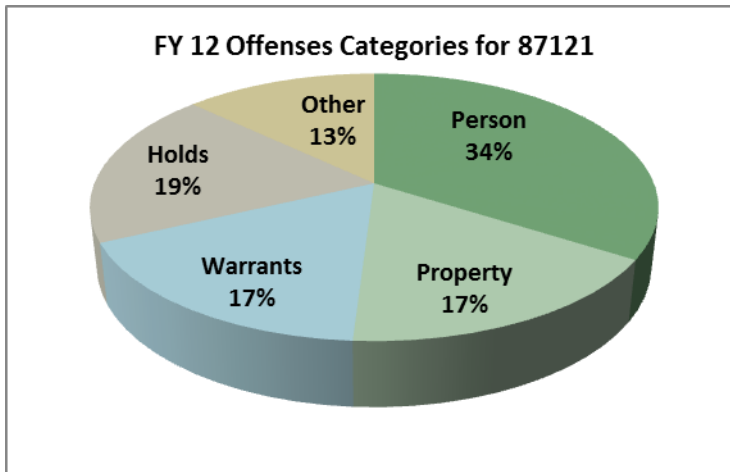
Figure 43





87121 (continued)

Figure 44



Youth detained from zip code 87121 most often committed a person offense or were detained through an alternative program or specialty court hold

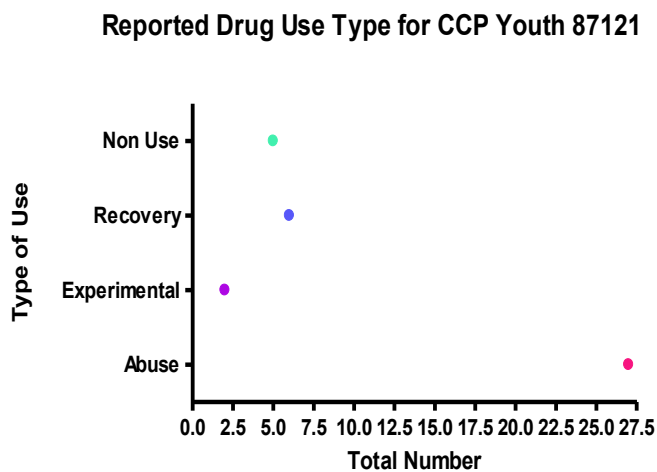
The top three categories for youth detained from zip code 87121 in 2012, were person, warrants and holds.

Alternatives to Detention

In 2012, **99** youth from zip code 87121 attended one of the Youth Service Center's Alternative to Detention Programs this included:

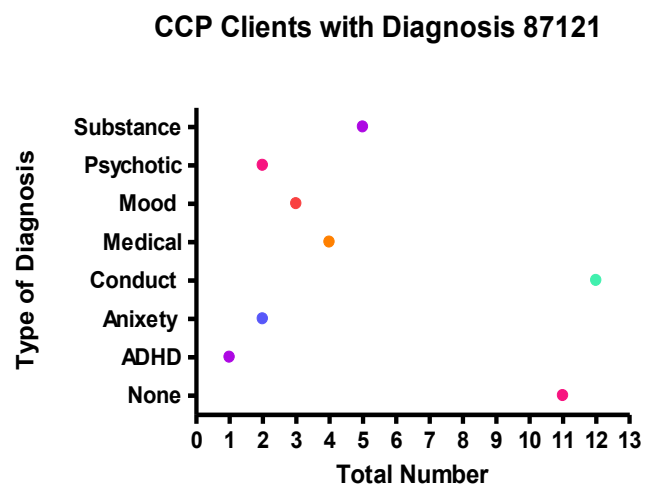
YRC and GRC Day Reporting	4 Females	55 Males	99% Success Rate
Community Custody Program	3 Females	37 Males	93% Success Rate

Figure 45



****Community Custody Program (CCP)**

Figure 46



Bernalillo County Juvenile Detention Utilization Report Summary



Detention Utilization Profile

The juvenile detention utilization study for Bernalillo County reveals that multiple risk factors in neighborhoods and communities have combined to mitigate the front end juvenile justice system reform efforts of the past ten years. This mitigation enables some youth to progress more deeply into the juvenile justice system. The youth these factors affect are more likely to be from the 87105, 87108 and 87121 zip codes. These youth are minority youth, mostly Hispanic and male, between the ages of 16 and 18. The major offense categories are person crimes, and warrants. These youth self report substance abuse challenges and are often diagnosed with mental health concerns. When these youth are detained they tend stay longer in detention.

New Perspectives

Youth from the Reporting Center and the view of Albuquerque from the Sandia Mountains



Alternatives to Detention

In response, the use of Alternatives to Detention in Bernalillo County has evolved to accommodate more high risk offenders. Staff in the Alternative programs are receiving more training on de-escalation, mental health concerns, substance abuse and racial and ethnic disparities. The case manager for the Community Custody Program has become an essential component for effectively managing the high risk offenders. Location of Alternative programming is an issue and some youth who live in the top three referring zip codes have little means to get to the Alternative programs and are not referred by Juvenile Probation for this reason.

Community Engagement

This Detention Utilization Study defines communities through use of zip codes. However, the definition of community is much more complex when closely examined. The majority of youth detained in the Youth Services Center are youth that lack advocates and come from families without resources who are faced with complex challenges. Ongoing systems reform in Bernalillo County will include community, family and youth partners in every level of decision making, creating more sustainable reform that is based in cultural competence, uses community resources and strengths and supports youth and families with complex needs.